The CAROLINA FARMER

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UFD-11-62
Compact model holds 389 lbs! Just under 5 ft. high; 30 in. wide. Frigidaire quality, including dependable Meter-Miser compressor, all-steel cabinet. **Lowest-priced Frigidaire Freezer of all!**

UFD-21-62
Giant 718-lb. capacity! Five full-width shelves; four refrigerated for fast freezing. Twin sliding basket-drawers. **Adjustable Cold Control—a feature of all Frigidaire Freezers.**

CFB-14
Huge capacity (473 lbs.)—ultimate in hide-away food storage. Quick-freezing shelf; all-steel cabinet–worktable top; counter-balanced lid. **Baked enamel exterior finish (all models).**

UFPD-12-62
Exclusive Frigidaire Frost-Proof system stops frost before it can form! Holds 412 lbs. Four full-width shelves; five full-width door shelves. **Flip-Quick Ice Ejector optional in all models.**

Look at all 8 by Frigidaire before you buy any food freezer!

You're sure to find the perfect style and size for your family!

UFD-13-62
Holds 466 lbs. One of 6 models with door lock. 1-year warranty for repair of any defect, plus 4-year Protection Plan for repair of any defect in refrigerating system. **Same complete warranty with all Frigidaire Freezers.**

CFB-20
Mammoth 19.55 cu. ft. holds 684 lbs. Quick-freezing shelf; 2 slide-aside storage baskets; movable food divider; high efficiency insulation gives more freezing space. **Saves you money on operating costs!**

UFD-15-62
Holds 512 lbs. Frigidaire Sheer Look. Magnetic door seal (all Frigidaire Food Freezers) holds door tightly shut, yet allows easy opening, even from inside. **Dependable Meter-Miser compressor—all models.**

UFPI-17-62
Exclusive Frigidaire Frost-Proof system! Holds 588 lbs. Special storage for frozen juice and soup cans on door. Choice of four colors plus white. Exclusive Frigidaire Frigi-Foam insulation saves space.

Remember that every Frigidaire Food Freezer has the same superb dependability that makes Frigidaire Refrigerators first choice the world around!

Frigidaire Food Freezers go through rugged tests to prove dependability. Typical models are run day and night, fully loaded, in room temperature of 110 degrees. In test after test, Frigidaire Freezers kept food temperatures safely in the zero zone!

Your dealer is ready right now to demonstrate these sturdy new stars in the Frigidaire Family of Dependable Appliances, products of General Motors.

Send for colorful new 24-page booklet, "Frigidaire Kitchen Ideas." Mail 25¢ today to "Frigidaire Kitchen Ideas," P. O. Box 124, Dept. 35, Dayton 1, Ohio.

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Larger Problem

A recent Superior Court ruling may have solved one problem for North Carolina electric membership corporations—but it clearly pointed up a larger and potentially more dangerous problem for them.

The ruling gave court backing to the 300-foot clause in wholesale power contracts between our state's EMCs and private power companies. It ordered Duke Power Company to stop duplicating Blue Ridge facilities within that 300-foot area (for details, see page 6).

But the decision which was handed down made it clear that there is a larger problem: the power companies and the rural electrics are entirely free to compete actively outside the 300-foot area.

This gives the private power companies a free hand to build lines to deprive the co-ops of new customers who build in areas long served by co-ops. And that's just what's happening throughout our state—miles and miles of line are being built in what must be a deliberate effort to choke off the growth of rural electric co-ops.

Not only does this wasteful and unnecessary duplication jeopardize the security of the co-ops, it forces power company consumers to pay for facilities which aren't needed.

A proper and effective solution to this problem should be sought by not only our electric membership corporations, but by responsible people throughout the state.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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THE COVER—A child plays by the sea and stops for a moment to hear the waves roar in a seashell. Jack Dermid of Raleigh captures the timeless pose, on a North Carolina beach.

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KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association

North Carolina Congressman Harold Cooley ended a controversy over a report by the House Agricultural Committee with a letter to this office last month. Cooley called the controversy a "misunderstanding" and clarified his position concerning public hearings for generation and transmission loans. The letter was reprinted in *The Congressional Record.*

Rural electrification leaders in North Carolina and throughout the nation had earlier expressed concern over the report on the REA section of the House Agriculture Bill. The report said, "the ultimate consumer is entitled to the most advantageous source of power, determined by bringing together all pertinent facts in an objective manner. Public hearings appear to be a reasonable means of accomplishing that end . . ."

Cooley, in his letter, amended the call for public hearings: "I have said and I repeat that I do not think REA should be required to hold public hearings which would require REA to make available to private power companies information which REA has, at its own expense acquired, concerning engineering studies and research reports."

He continued, "Before making a loan to a rural electric cooperative for an electric generating plant, I think the REA Administrator should be convinced that private power companies have had an opportunity to offer to provide power . . . under a wholesale contract."

Rural electrification leaders say that under present procedures the power companies have ample opportunities to make proposals before the loan applications ever reach the Administrator's office. To open the matter for public hearings then, they say, would allow private power companies to turn generation and transmission loan requests into propaganda forums. They also say that the disclosure of engineering studies would give the power companies the benefit of the rural electric's engineering studies and research.

Cooley also said the REA should determine, "First, that the loan is necessary to assure . . . an adequate and dependable low-cost source of power; second, that engineering studies indicate that the . . . cooperative can generate its own power cheaper than it can be purchased . . . from a private power company; third, that generation and/or transmission facilities are necessary to protect the security and effectiveness of an REA-financed system and to assure the . . . cooperative of a continuing and dependable source of wholesale power sufficient to serve all the needs, loads and requirements of its members."

These are the three points that are considered under present loan procedures.

Cooley also cleared up another point after he had been quoted as opposing a loan of $25,000 for the purchase of electrical machinery. The loan will be made to a small new industry which will operate on the lines of Randolph EMC and will eventually employ eight to ten people.

"As the need for electric power increases in areas in which REA co-

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

operatives are operating," said Cooley, "it is, of course, appropriate for REA to make loans for economic and community development in such areas."

Cooley had earlier denied he expressed opposition to the loan in a telegram to TEMA.

★

Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation got Superior Court backing last month for the "300-foot clause" in its wholesale power contract with Duke Power Company. The clause, standard in all wholesale contracts between power suppliers and North Carolina electric membership corporations, says that neither the power company nor the EMC can serve a load within 300 feet of the existing facilities of the other.

Here's the background of the case: Blue Ridge built a line along U. S. Highway No. 321 in 1955. In 1958 Duke built a line nearby to serve a new residence. Then in 1961 four new houses were built between the two lines, and within 300 feet of both. When Duke began serving the four houses, Blue Ridge went to court, asking that Duke not be allowed to serve the homes. Caldwell County Superior Court upheld Blue Ridge, ordering Duke to withdraw its lines. It also permanently enjoined Duke from duplicating Blue Ridge facilities.

A significant finding of the court is the right of Blue Ridge to provide service to all potential users within 300 feet of its lines—even though another supplier could furnish service from lines built at a later date. Rural electrics have long taken the position that the first party to build a line along a road or in an area is entitled to serve all users within 300 feet of that line.

★

William Shertzer, long-time Rural Electrification Administration official in North Carolina, has left for Brazil to help that country's government study possibilities for setting up a rural electrification program.

Shertzer, currently chief of operations division of the Southeast Area for REA, has been "loaned" by REA to the State Department for the assignment. Before assuming his current duties he was operations field representative for REA in North Carolina for 10 years. His tour of duty with the Brazilian government will be for 90 days, with the possibility of an additional period of assignment.

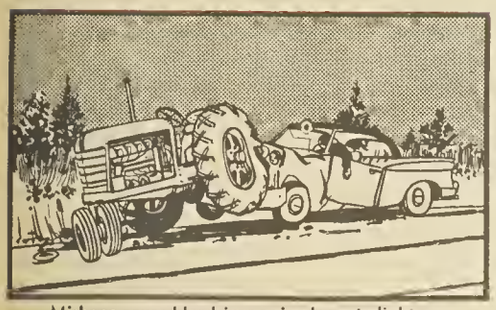
Shertzer has the good wishes of North Carolina's rural electric co-ops as he leaves for his new assignment. We are certain that he will make a valuable contribution to our government's program to aid underdeveloped countries. The addition of rural electrification would mean much to the progress of our Latin American neighbors, according to many rural electrification leaders who have visited in those countries.

★

At press time it was learned that the State Utilities Commission had acted favorably on a motion to re-open the hearing on the proposed sale of Nantahala Power and Light Company to Duke Power Company.

The re-opened hearing will likely center on a proposal by Nantahala-area residents that TVA furnish power to Nantahala for resale at TVA retail rates—a proposal that has met opposition from both Duke and Nantahala.

You can be held liable for accidents such as these . . .



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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

People are reminded that they are growing older in many ways. Some say they are short of breath after climbing a flight of stairs. Ball players complain that their legs won't hold up like they used to.

Me, I read the newspaper.

Let me explain.

I was a pretty small lad when we got our first electric stove. Apparently it was one of the first in our neighborhood, because the local home demonstration club used to gather with the county home economics agent at our house to become initiated into the secrets of cooking with electricity.

I can remember vividly coming home as the meeting was breaking up and being treated to all sorts of delightful concoctions that had been prepared by the club women.

So who can blame me if I've always pictured a group of matronly women gathered around an electric stove whenever I heard the words "home demonstration club"?

That is, until I read the hometown newspaper the other day.

It was an innocent little article saying the home demonstration club had elected officers. I was jolted to note that among them were a couple of "girls" who weren't even on the face of the earth when I was first sampling the delights of electric cooking.

Not that they shouldn't be members of the home demonstration club. The thing is they just ruined a pleasant memory for me. Now instead of reminding me of pleasant things to eat, the mention of "home demonstration" makes me think of a bunch of girls in pigtails and, consequently, makes me feel considerably older.

I may quit reading newspapers.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Farm Safety Week

July 23-29 has been designated as Farm Safety Week. Perhaps if we follow recommended safety practices for this one week, we will do likewise for the 51 weeks to follow.

Some people are paid to risk their lives—others do it for free. Unless you are a big game hunter, a Hollywood stunt man, or have a similar hazardous profession, chances are you fall in the second category.

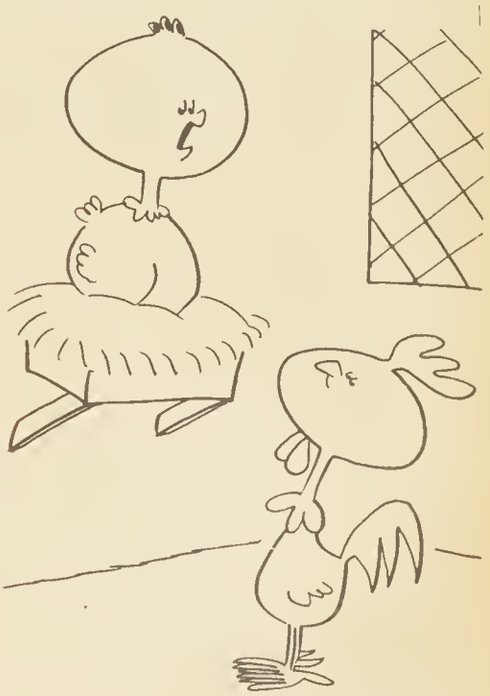
The suggestions below are simple and the cost of following them is negligible. All it takes are rolled-up sleeves and a little preventive work. For the sake of you and your family, it is more than worth it. These suggestions, if followed, may save your life.

● Locate your TV antenna at least 50 feet from the nearest power line, and further if the antenna is high enough to fall across the wires. If your house is too close to permit a safe roof-top installation, put the antenna on a pole well away from the power line.

● Ground TV antennas before they are raised to their final position. Attach a No. 6 bare copper

(Continued on page 23)

Gertrude by Ted Trogdon



"I'd feel lots better if you wouldn't call me 'dumplings'."

Historic BATH TOWN

Showplace of Bath is historic Palmer-Marsh house, built in the 1740's by Michael Coutanch. It's open to public daily.

By LEE WILDER

AUTOMOBILES of tourists no longer whiz past the little town of Bath, located along the curved banks of a creek where pirate ships once anchored.

Now, cars slow and stop. Carolinians and visitors from many states are discovering for themselves the particular charm of the 250-year old town near the coast.

They stroll into stately Palmer-Marsh house, built in the 1740's by Michael Coutanch, a native of the Isle of Jersey. Down the street is the former Buzzard Tavern, also still intact since the 1740's, and now used as a residence.

Further along is historic St. Thomas Church, built and used continuously since 1734. Near it is the Glebe House, built about 70 years later.

Facing Plum Point, where Blackbeard the Pirate had his home, is Bonner House. It dates from the early 1800's and stands on approximately the same site as the home of John Lawson, one of the state's earliest historians and a founder of the town.

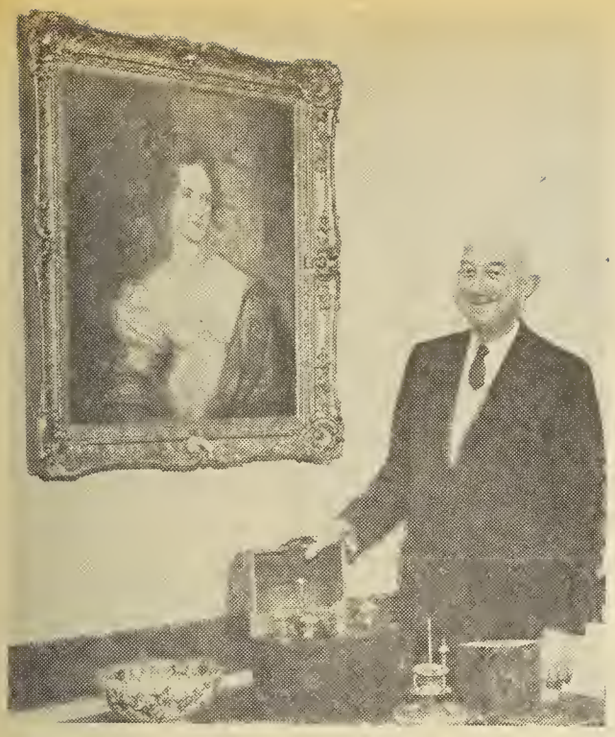
Hoped for in the future is the restoration of Mayor Wilton Smith's home, which predates even the Palmer-Marsh house, and the excavation of courthouse foundations remaining from the 1700's.

Today Bath has 362 residents, most of whom work in nearby Washington. Some are farmers, and many of these are members of Woodstock EMC.

Leading figure in restoration of the historic homes has been Edmund H. Harding, well-known after-dinner speaker and resident of Washington.

He serves as president of Beaufort County Historical association and is past president of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities.

Working toward the restoration of the homes has been his main project since the 1950's, when Mrs. Charles A. Cannon of Concord provided funds for some restoration work at St. Thomas Church. The church rector, the Rev. Charles Noe, interested Mrs. Cannon in the



Edmund H. Harding, Beaufort County Historical Society president, poses by original Thomas Sully portrait in Palmer-Marsh house.

Bonner House, built in early 1800's, has been restored by Oscar F. Smith Foundation. It faces Blackbeard's old home.

Photos by Blythe Noe Jr.

Mrs. Wilton Smith, wife of Bath's mayor, places a periwig on a stand. Her family home predates even Palmer-Marsh house.

church and sparked interest in the whole project.

Such nationally known people as Mrs. Ernest Ives, sister of Adlai Stevenson; Mrs. Edward Pryor of Bath, England; Mrs. John Kellenberger of Greensboro and the Cannons have provided a driving force to collect funds and provide authentic furnishings for the homes.

Many of Bath's own residents have dug into their attics for articles from the past that have been in their families' possession for decades.

When it came time to furnish the homes, it was the women of Bath who gathered together, week after week, to crochet edging for the curtains and to sew draperies.

They made cornshuck mattresses and provided ancient quilts for the beds. No one is more keenly interested in maintaining the homes than this busy group.

Hostesses in colonial costumes tell visitors that Bath was suggested as the first permanent capital of North Carolina, but this was not approved by Gov. Samuel Johnston and his council. The colonial assembly met in Bath in 1744 and again in 1752, and the town is said to have held the first public library in the United States.

Many of these books now are being returned to Bath, their original home, as collectors contribute to the restoration project.

Youngsters and adults alike feel a special interest in the fact that Blackbeard lived at Plum Point, directly across from Town Point and the home of Gov. Charles Eden.

His watch is on display at Palmer-Marsh house, as well as a lead jar that the pirates used to hold money.

Bonner House overlooks his former hangout near the creek. It has been restored through the Oscar F. Smith foundation and Mrs. Smith, who gave $75,000 for the work in memory of her late husband, who was born at Bath.

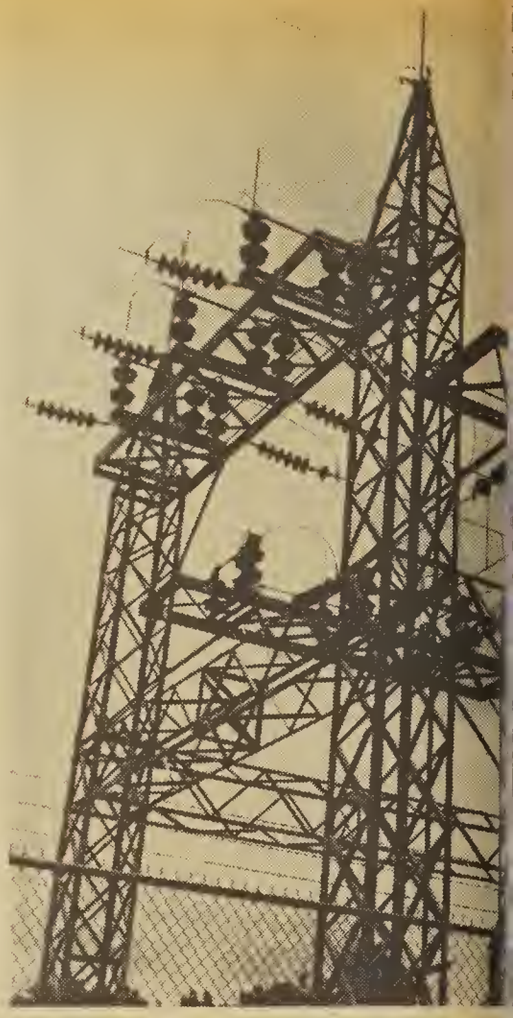
Historians are taking particular pleasure in Bath restoration work, because of the excellent condition of the homes.

Original flooring, siding and countless other attractions of the homes create a particular respect for the builders of the past.

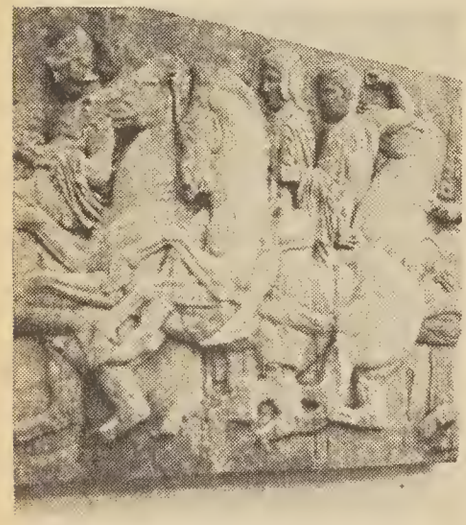
Both Palmer-Marsh and Bonner Houses are open to the public daily. In time, other homes will be added to the tour, as Bath reawakens from the 18th century.

Learning... to better serve

Harry Thomas, electrification advisor for Four County, sits by as Manager Bill Beveridge has a few words to say about the new division office. Picture was taken in the spacious meeting room of the new building.



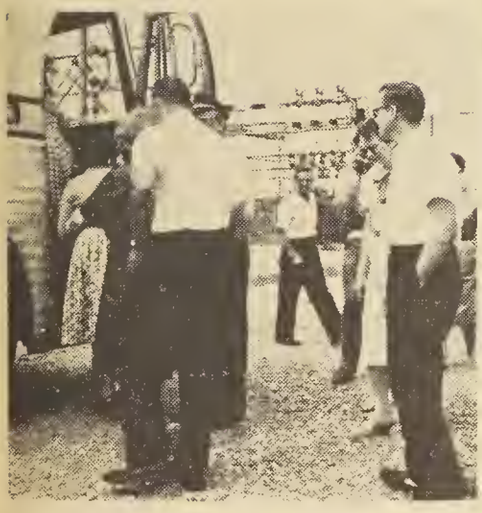
One of Four County's many substations which step down electricity from transmission lines to distribution lines which take it to the members.



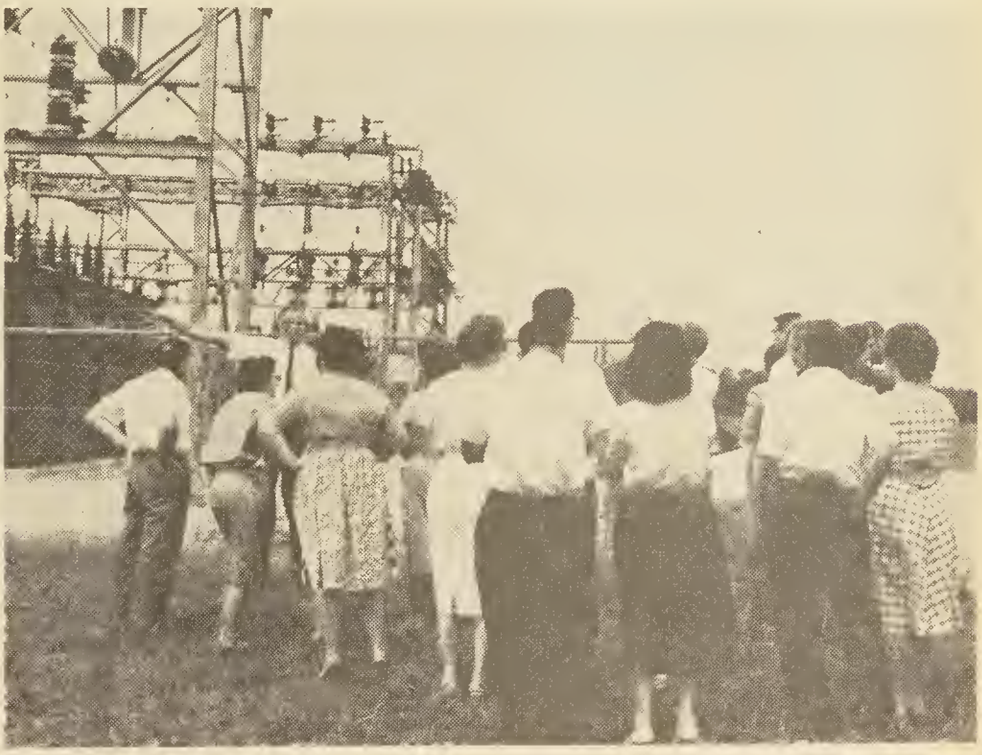
This bit of decoration in the manager's office of the new division headquarters gives an indication of the planning that went into the building.

The new Four County division office in Elizabethtown—a highlight of the tour. The modern, well-decorated building leaves room for staff members who will be added in future, has large, comfortable meeting room.

The editor of THE CAROLINA FARMER was among those who got a 200-mile whirlwind tour of the system of Four County Electric Membership Corporation last month. It was a third and final trip in a series designed to more fully acquaint directors and members with the area Four County serves. Earlier tours had been for the board of directors and half of the staff; this one was for the other staff members. They and their wives and husbands got a brief look at a part of the large territory served by the co-op. As Manager Bill Beveridge pointed out, the tours were undertaken in the hope that by learning more about Four County and its area, the staff could better serve its members.



Loading up the chartered bus after a quick stop at a Four County substation.



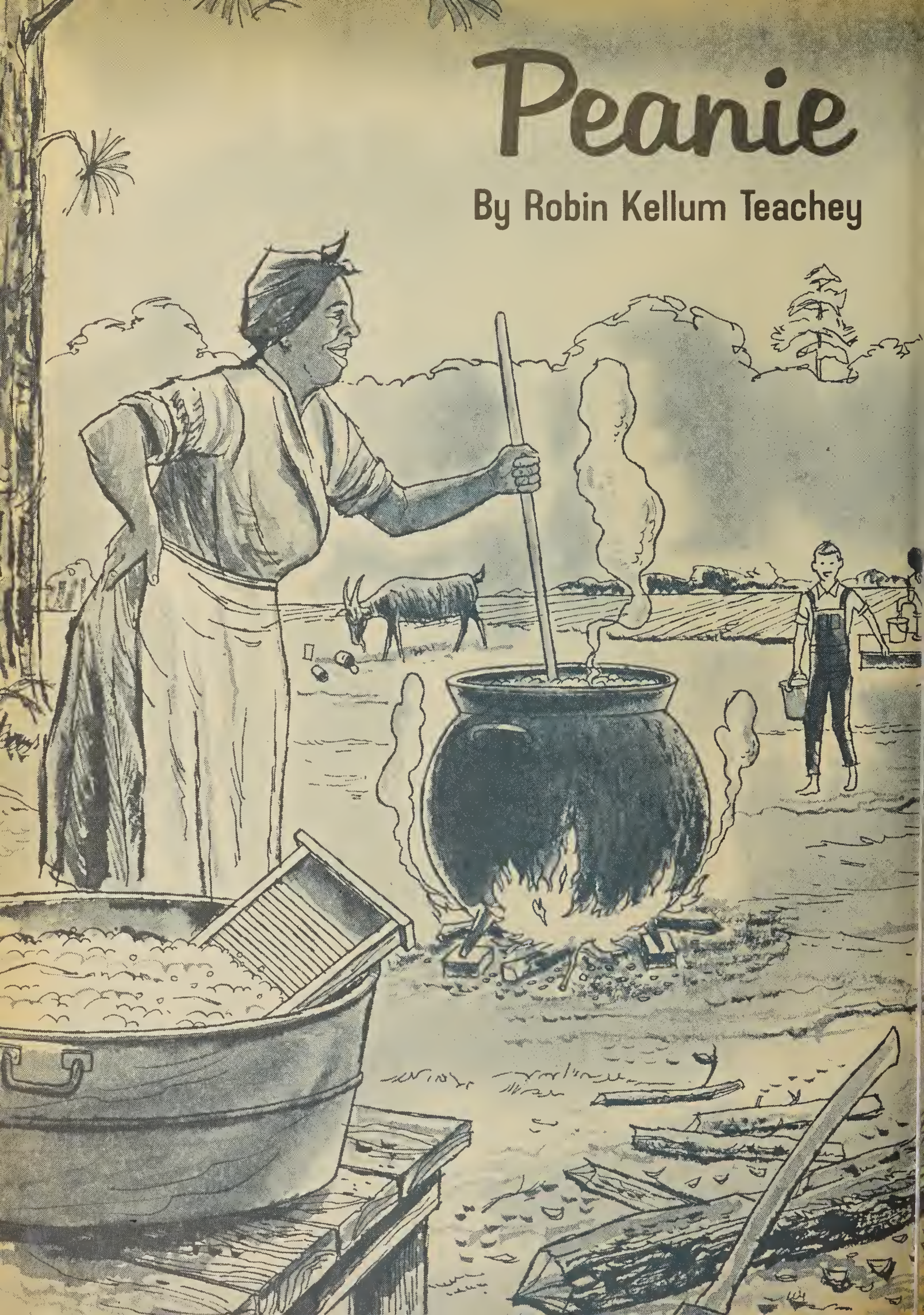
Harry Thomas, Four County electrification advisor, points out distribution lines leading from this substation.

Photos By DICK PENCE

Staff members, wives and husbands of Four County Electric, along with other guests, just before the 200-mile tour of the Four County system.

Peanie

By Robin Kellum Teachey



SHE was a washwoman, when she chose; perhaps someone would be sick and unable to do any washing and would find it necessary to hire her. Though we did not wish our mother ill health, it was a delightful treat to be told to go through the woods and tell Peanie to come and wash for us.

The path was beaten hard by the many trips the cows and hogs made to the branch to drink, and an occasional snake slid out of the path to make way for running feet, but it led through a woods magnified in beauty in a child's mind many times over. The foot log had long since decayed and sunk to the bottom of the shallow stream, but the water ran clear and cool and red and made cold pimples run up and down our mosquito-bitten legs.

Moss hung heavily overhead and the trees met and entwined their branches, making it possible for the squirrels to run the length of the swamp without going down to the ground. An occasional summer rain would raise the branch from hill to hill, making it deep enough to swim in. No wonder there were so many reasons why it took so long to go and tell Peanie, all of them perfectly logical to a child, and completely unexplainable to an adult, for who could resist catching a crawfish in a tin can and carrying him home and tying a tobacco string around his body and making him pull an empty spool across Mama's clean porch, or enticing doodle bugs to come out of their home before it burned down?

There was one especially beautiful cedar tree that sat alone in a field on the way and we could not bear to pass it without climbing it, in spite of the fact that its needles pricked our legs, for it gave us a chance to be giants . . . tall, tall, giants, and a place to dream, high and cool away from the hoeing of tobacco, corn and peanuts, away from killing collard bugs and pulling up iron weeds. The view was magnificent. Everything we viewed belonged to us in our dreams, the wide green fields, the thick virgin pine woods, the low lands of the swamps, the tr- in trestle, all ours for the thinking.

Always taking the indirect way to her house, we walked the hot railroad track for a few hundred yards, stepping off every few feet to cool our toes in the nearby grass, filling our pockets with charcoal, empty match cartons, or pretty pieces of tinsel. Nothing that shone could be left.

Her house was a one-room thing, a thing born of despair and lived in as a last resort. Only its inhabitant kept it from collapsing. It was a thing too sorry to charge rent for but good enough to keep the rain out, thus putting it in the category of a home. The inside walls were covered with soot from many fires made in the tin heater with pure fat lightwood knots she had picked up in the woods behind her house, and the wall was filled with old coats and dresses hung on nails driven all over the house. These clothes had been given to her as part payment for washing.

Summer or winter, she went barefoot indoors, and we could hear her coming to the door, planting each foot firmly and flatly, much as a work mule would do. Her frame was wide and appeared to us to fill the entire doorway where she would cross one leg behind the other, fold her arms across her breasts, and look at us as straight as she could with her crossed eyes. We thought she was capable of looking in all directions at once.

"Pa says you're to come if you can and wash? Can you?"

"Perhaps."

"You ain't goin' nowhere else to work tomorrow?"

"Nope."

"Then we can depend on you for sure?"

"Maybe."

And that was as definite an answer as she ever gave to anything. Life to her was perhaps and maybe. Perhaps she would. Perhaps not. It meant anything, from that she'd be there to that she'd be there a week later. No amount of questioning could get a more positive answer from her. She had no ambition to better herself, only to have enough to eat and wood for her heater. And she made sure her collard patch was big enough to provide for her summer and winter.

People paid her with a piece of pork meat or a mess of fresh chittlin's or hog noses and feet and an outdated dress or pair of shoes. If she was lucky, they threw in a 50-cent piece. With this cash, she bought her snuff, and let the neighbors and nature provide for the rest of her needs.

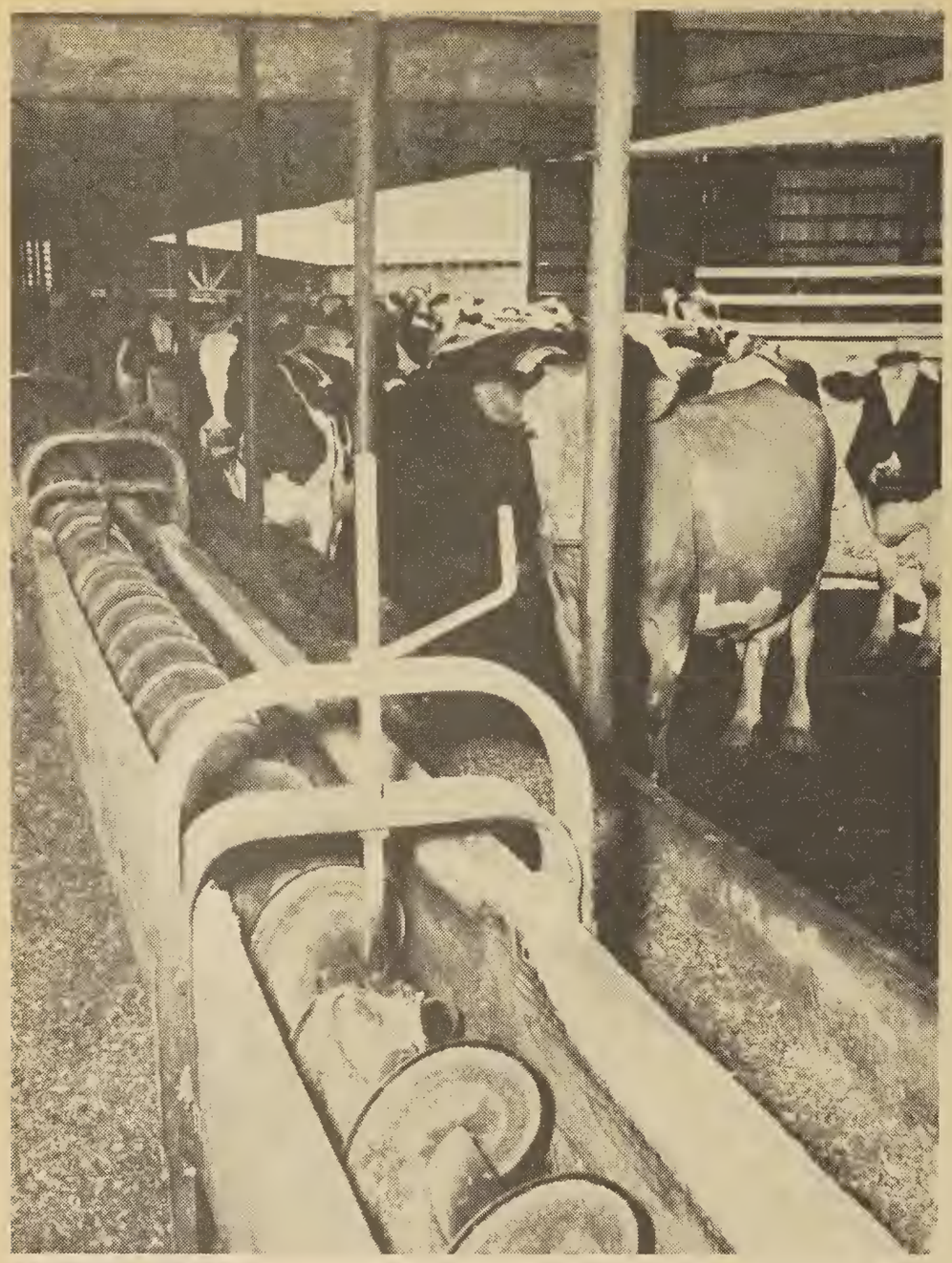
But how we loved to see her coming! Mornings we'd sit on top of the hog lot gate early so we could be the first to get a glimpse of her coming out of the woods and down the path through the pasture. And then we'd take off running lickety-split to meet her. Knowing she had nothing to give except a smile and a lopsided look didn't dampen our gladness. We'd take her hands and talk up a blue streak, and she'd answer with a long drawn out, yes or no.

Occasionally her pet goat would follow her and she'd try to drive him back, but he'd go a few steps and stop until she started off again, and she'd give up and let him come. That wise old Billy had her number! He knew her heart the same as we did. She could make a fire quicker around the wash pot than anyone we'd ever seen, and it wouldn't be long before the clean water would be bubbling hot and she'd carry it in buckets and fill the tub of white clothes first. The lye soap lathered good, and the tub would be filled with a clean, good smelling scent, and we watched as her big hands sloshed the clothes up and down the board, up and down, up and down . . . We'd pump the water for her, as it took many tubs of it before the day was over.

Mama always said Peanie'd eat enough for a week. Long after the family had left the table, she'd peel another sweet potato and butter it and eat as if it were the best thing she had ever tasted.

"Gotta eat a lot to clean those dirty overalls," she'd say and throw back her head and laugh as if she had just told a good joke. Sometimes we'd peep under the table just to look at her big dirty bare feet, and to this day, we still say whenever our feet are very dirty, "They look like Peanie's." Mama always said that when Peanie took her bath, she got discouraged before she got to her feet and quit there. In the wintertime, she'd put one dress right on top of the other. Sometimes she'd have three

(Continued on page 25)



This auger, powered by an electric motor, makes feeding a cinch. The silo unloader and this silage auger have helped to reduce labor costs.

Management, Equipment and Electricity

Keys to Quality and Efficiency

Good management and the right equipment—these, along with electricity, are some of the ingredients that make this dairy operation successful.

By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

IT might not be the largest or newest operation of its kind, and there are no gleaming white picket fences lining the roads — but Shull's Dairy uses management practices that are as up-to-date as those found anywhere. That may well be the secret of the success of the operation.

Although some of the buildings on the farm have been doing service for the greater part of the last century, indoors can be seen one of the vital ingredients of the Shull's operation—heavy reliance on the use of electrical equipment.

Shull's Dairy is a father-son partnership, owned and operated by D. M. Shull and his son, Virgil. It's nestled in the foothills of the Appalachians at Rt. 1, Vale, in Catawba County. The operation is the largest of the 65 milk producers that make up the Burke Farmers Dairy Cooperative at Morganton.

But volume is not the only—nor the main—criteria by which Shull's Dairy can be judged. Since this operation started about 12 years ago, change has been the watchword—always with an eye toward improving efficiency of labor and the quality of the milk produced.

Electricity has been able to aid

No knee-deep muck and mire here! This concrete lounging area is scraped clean every two days.

in both of these objectives. Since Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation made three-phase power available the Shulls have been putting it to use wherever possible.

A few years ago the 600-ton silo had to be unloaded by hand. "We eliminated the need for one man by installing a silo unloader," says Virgil. "Now we can feed the herd simply by pushing a button—and the feed bunker is filled in about 15 minutes."

Another silo of the same capacity will be built beside the one the Shulls now have. The present unloader will serve both silos. About 50 acres of corn will be needed to fill the two silos.

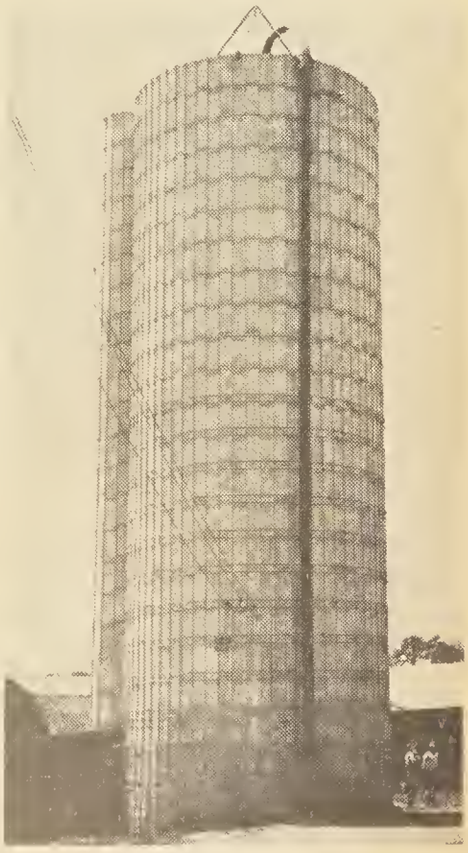
Mixed feed is blown by pipeline from the grinder-mixer into the milking parlor where one man can, by the pull of a cord, feed each cow according to the amount of milk she produces.

In the milking parlor, a shining pipeline system carries the milk into a 650-gallon bulk cooler. "This system has helped to cut our labor cost way down," says Virgil, "and we've been able to reduce our bacteria count to about one-third what it was when we used the can-type cooler."

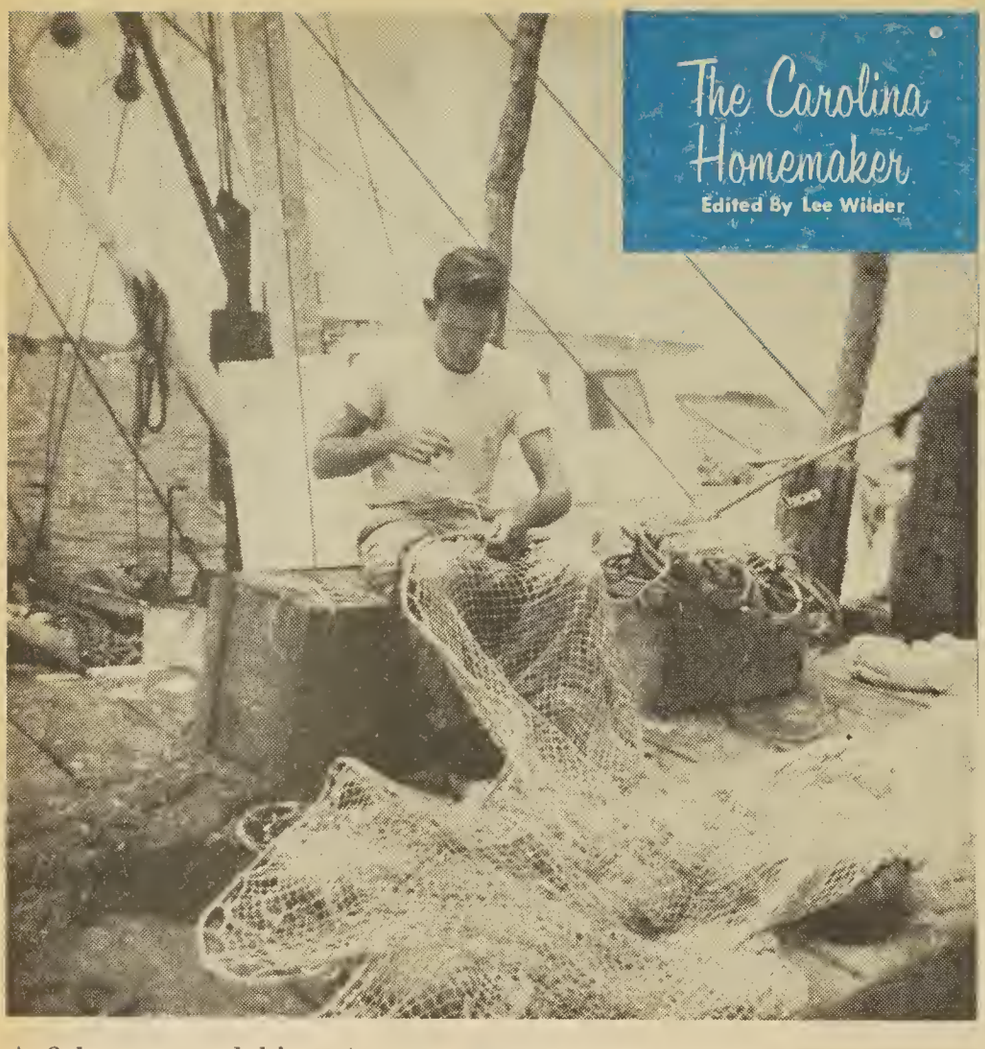
The Shulls recently completed a 196- by 30-foot lounging barn which has no center posts. The width—and absence of center posts—makes easy cleaning possible. "In fact," says Virgil, "we can turn a tractor and manure spreader around in there without having to back up." Manure is loaded onto the spreader with a tractor-mounted scoop.

The whole lounging area outside the barn is covered with about six feet of concrete. "Even with the good drainage we have here, we'd still get an accumulation of six or eight inches of mud," says Virgil, "Now we just scrape it clean every two days."

It's easy to see what the combination of good management and the right equipment (with an assist from electricity) have done for this dairy farm. Lower labor costs and better quality products are just two of the obvious results.



This 600-ton silo will have a twin standing beside it by next year. The silo unloader they now have in use will serve both.



A fisherman and his nets

OCRACOKE
Island of Enchantment

The shoreline of Silver Lake

OCRACOKE: The very name has a special sound, and you wonder where the word began. Nobody knows, for certain.

It is a little village of white frame houses that speckle the curve of Silver Lake, held like a jewel between the prongs of the Atlantic ocean and the Sound.

If you approach from the north, the tiny island of the Outer Banks is reached by ferry from Hatteras, the next link in the island chain.

The sun is hot, but the breeze is cool. Gulls flutter above automobiles crammed into the ferry. Along the edge of the white wake are wooden stakes, staggering like uneven teeth and marking dangerous shoals.

Once on the island, you begin to look for signs of life. There are a few, but there are miles of sandy beach. Behind a fence, a few of the island's once-wild ponies nibble contentedly on grass.

You think of the tales of years ago, when the ponies ran free and scampered in the dunes.

Blackbeard the Pirate once used Ocracoke as a port, and in the island's early history are racked the names of soldiers and settlers who held on to life with grim courage.

Many a vessel wrecked along the coast, and the bones of foundered ships still emerge at random when tides choose to rake them free.

The natives tell of a mystery ship that appeared, food still warm on the stove, but no signs of human life aboard. One ship wallowed for 20 or 30 years in the surf off the island, but then was led by a storm to the beach of Hatteras.

Visitors to Ocracoke are mainly of two types. Some are bewildered by the silence, the lack of bustle, the lack of anything that looks like "tourist." They are in haste to catch the next ferry leaving for Atlantic, on the mainland.

Others stay, many to come back, year after year. They wander on the beach, undisturbed by anyone. Or they fish, offshore—or do nothing.

A few hotels offer accommodations with meals, and there are a number of cottages for rent. There is electricity, furnished by Ocracoke EMC, and one hotel is proud

And the lighthouse

of its window air conditioning units.

There is no motion picture theater now, and after dark, there is no place to go.

If you like to explore, in the daytime, you may visit the handsome lighthouse rising out of an ancient cedar grove. And in a restaurant you may sample the finest of clam chowder, and the island specialty—yaupon tea.

In the tiny cemetery, you will be struck by the repetition of names on headstones, but the island population is small. There, too, are four graves bedecked with British flags for British seamen, washed ashore on the island during World War II.

Today, the people of Ocracoke are as busy as they like to be. Most of the men work on repairs to the dunes damaged by the March storm. Others are commercial fishermen.

This summer, there are vacationers at Ocracoke. They'll brown in the sun and relax, and be glad that on all the island, there is not a calliope or a bingo game on the sidewalks.

Woman Talk

. . . . . with Lee

You need to be brought up on Cuban sandwiches to feel that way about them.

It's a sandwich, all right, but a special kind. When I was a little girl, we lived in Lakeland, Fla., and it was quite a trip to go to the big city of Tampa.

But before we went home, we always drove to neighboring Ybor City and got a big paper bag filled with those wonderful, inimitable, stinky sandwiches.

They are made with a particular kind of Cuban bread. Sometimes you can buy the bread by the foot. It's crisp on the outside, and fairly soft inside, and the crumbles fall on your chest while you're eating it.

By tradition, the sandwich is made with a generous slab of bread, split down the middle with a very sharp knife. One side is spread with mustard. On the other side, in specific order, are laid thin slivers of ham, salami, pork, dill pickle and Swiss cheese.

Years ago, when times were good—a bit of turkey was added to the pile. And the ham then was roasted, with coarse sugar rubbed into the surface.

The cook used a hot flatiron to caramelize the sugar, and people came into the restaurants in droves when they smelled the sugar.

Nowadays, the ham is regular cured ham, but it is parboiled with spices and then roasted.

Some of the chain stores have ready-made Cuban sandwiches in the meat departments, but they are only a fair copy. Some, to the epicure's horror, even use AMERICAN cheese.

One of my best friends is a man named Tony Noriega, who owns a big Spanish restaurant in Tampa.

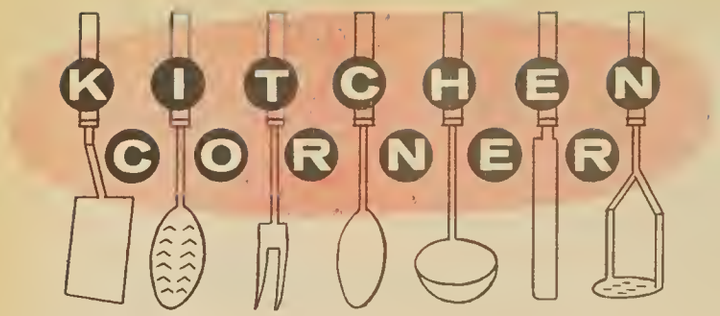
He and his special crony, Manuel, made me some Cuban sandwiches the old way, one time. An ancient Cuban gentleman, sitting at the bar, had tears in his eyes when he smelled the sugar.

People who live in that part of Florida also are guilty of my affliction. Suddenly you feel you want a Cuban sandwich. Nothing else will do.

Down there, you can get one in a few minutes.

But here—I figure on paper what it will cost to fly some sandwiches up here.

But I know they'd never get all the way from Florida to Raleigh. Somebody will smell 'em, on the way, and either clear the aircraft to search for a bomb, or steal them.



Recipes From Carolina Homemakers

Mrs. Billy H. Ferguson of Jones-Onslow EMC, who has contributed a number of good recipes for the Corner, sends along her homemade biscuit mix that can be used for hot cakes, muffins and many other breads.

BASIC MIX

8 cups flour	¼ cup double acting baking powder
4 tablespoons salt	1¼ cups lard or 1½ cups vegetable shortening
1—1½ cups dry milk solids (optional)	

(If self-rising flour is used, amounts are the same, but eliminate the salt and baking powder. When using lard, mix should be stored in refrigerator if kept longer than a week. If dry milk solids are used, only water need be added to make biscuits.)

Mix flour, salt and baking powder plus dry milk solids with fork in large mixing bowl or roaster pan. Drop the shortening by spoonfuls over top of dry mixture and cut in with two knives or use low speed on mixer. Stir until consistency of coarse meal.

For basic biscuits, use milk or water to rolling consistency; bake at 425 degrees.

For pancakes, use one egg, a little sugar or syrup, and about two cups mix for a dozen medium cakes.

★ ★ ★

Are you making blackberry jam, and if so, how? Do you make the lightest cornbread in the neighborhood? Send along your recipes and include a snapshot of yourself, if you have one. We'll print them in the Kitchen Corner as they're received.

★ ★ ★

Here's a new twist to an even newer mix: dark chocolate fudge flavor cake mix:

BUTTERSCOTCH CREOLE TORTE

Heat oven to 350° (mod.). Make Dark Chocolate Fudge Flavor Cake Mix as directed on pkg.—except stir 2 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ½ tsp. ground cloves into mix before adding liquid. Pour into greased and floured jelly roll pan, 15½ x 10½ x 1". Bake 22 to 28 min. Cool. Cut cake into three 5" pieces. Cook 1 pkg. butterscotch or caramel pudding mix as directed on pkg. and add ½ cup chopped nuts. Cool. Use as filling between layers and on top. Frost top and sides with 1½ cups whipping cream, whipped with ⅓ cup sifted confectioners' sugar. Chill. Success Tips: Put end pieces on top of each other and reversed so surface is even; then place middle piece on top.

No. 2530

Headline Story

No. 2676

Embroidered headband is pretty and practical. Delicate design is easy to do. Free instructions for Leaflet No. 2676. Crocheted hat is starched, then flowers of your choice are attached, in free leaflet No. 2530.

Send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. for the pattern or patterns of your choice. Limited supply available.

Simple To Stitch

4884—Two-piece charmer—overblouse is smartly fitted; skirt stalk-slim. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.
4968—Side-buttoned sheath with fringed tie-sash. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric.
9462—Simple sundress to sew with slim skirt or pleated; jacket for cover. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 pleated dress 3 yards 35-inch; jacket 1¼ yards.
4687—Cool casual with scooped neck, raglan sleeves. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yards 39-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.
Send 35¢ for Fashion Catalog.

Mrs. Kay Riggle, home management specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, has these suggestions to make your ironing chore easier:

1. Drip-dry garments should be taken from the rinse water without wringing or spin drying. Hang the garments on hangers to dry.

2. When an electric dryer is used, take garments from the dryer while slightly damp. Over-drying makes clothing more wrinkled.

3. Use care when hanging on the line.

4. Fold when removing from line and many things will not need ironing.

5. Dry trousers on "pants stretchers."

"An adjustable ironing board will make ironing less tiring," says Mrs. Riggle. "You may do large flat work while standing but can be seated for smaller more detailed work."

When ironing:

- Iron only things that require ironing.
- Quit ironing before you reach the too-tired stage.
- Long, smooth slower strokes of the iron do the job with fewer motions than quick, short strokes. Moisture and heat rather than extra pressure do most of the job, so do not wear yourself out bearing down on the iron.
- Use straight strokes in direction of fabric grain or thread.
- Arrange garment on the board so you get maximum ironing surface—saves time and may save wrinkles.
- Spread clean papers (not newspapers) on the floor to protect long articles that hang off the board.
- Begin ironing fabrics that require lowest temperatures and work up to those requiring higher temperatures. Your iron heats faster than it cools.

The Utilities Commission's Public Responsibility

By THOMAS R. ELLER JR.

A vigorous young member of the State Utilities Commission outlines the development of our present set-up for regulating utilities—and puts in a strong word for the public.

• **The most** influential political force bringing about the commission form of regulation of public utilities was the Granger Movement which developed in the Midwest and spread to the rest of the country just after the War Between the States. Farmers complained bitterly of the discrimination against them on the part of the railroads and grain elevator operators.

The influence of the Granger Movement reached North Carolina even before the movement itself, and in the 1880's the Farmer's Alliance (the North Carolina counterpart of the Granger Movement) began a vigorous campaign for a railroad regulatory commission. Congress passed the first Interstate Commission Act in 1887. This apparently gave the farmers the strength they needed to overcome the opposition of the railroads and the conservatives in North Carolina.

In any event, the first statewide regulatory commission in North Carolina, called the Board of Railroad Commissioners, was established in 1891. It was vested with rate-making and supervisory authority over railroads, steamboats, canals, telegraph and express companies. (Incidentally, although we have no steamboat companies and no canal companies, the statute remains almost the same as written in 1891.)

In 1893 the Railroad Commission was given authority over telephone companies and in 1897 street railways were added to the list. Thus, the commission was a multipurpose regulatory agency from the beginning. The North Carolina General Assembly has consistently followed this pattern of increasing the duties and responsibilities of the North Carolina Commission as it sees fit.

The Railroad Commission pleased neither the public nor the railroads. The railroads were opposed to it because they resented its authority over them. Members of the public accused it of being too friendly to the railroads. It became a campaign issue in 1896.

Governor Russell was elected on a program of doing something about it. He made a study of the commission and suspended two of the three commissioners, charging that they had financial interests in conflict with their office. The courts sustained the Governor.

As a partial result of this conflict between the Governor and the Railroad Commission, the General Assembly of 1899 abolished the Board of Railroad Commissioners and created in its place a

Corporation Commission, reputed to be the first corporation commission in the United States. The title change was insignificant, since the powers of the Railroad Commission were transferred to the Corporation Commission. However, its jurisdiction was enlarged to include banks, buildings and loan associations and sleeping car companies. Its members were to be elected by popular vote.

In 1901 the Corporation Commission was made a Board of Tax Commissioners. It lost this authority to the Department of Revenue in 1921, although a member of the commission still sits on the State Board of Assessments and the Board of Tax Review. The commission's authority over building and loan associations was removed in 1905 and its rights to regulate banks were transferred in 1931.

However, in 1913 it was given authority over water power and steam power, water and gas companies, excluding those which were municipally owned. In 1925 it was given authority over bus and trucking companies operating for hire.

From World War I to the 1930's the Corporation Commission was the target of considerable complaint and discussion. The argument chiefly centered around whether the commissioners should be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor.

No substantial additional change was made until 1933, when the Corporation Commission was abolished. A variety of factors contributed to its abolition. The Fair Utility Rate Association, an influential consumer group, advocated the substitution of a public utilities commission charged only with the function of the strict regulation of the public utilities. Others were displeased with the failure of the Corporation Commission to order the reduction of the utility rates.

Therefore, what had been done to the Railroad Commission in 1899 was now done to the Corporation Commission in 1933. Its name was changed to the North Carolina Utilities Commission, its members were reduced to one full-time member with two associate members, but its old functions were not changed except by the addition of control over capital issues of utility and transportation companies and some control over local housing authorities. The commission was told neither how it should go about its job nor given the personnel to carry out its job on a scientific basis.

In 1941, a three-man commission was substituted for the one full-time member. The only significant change was to make the commissioners appointive by the Governor with the consent of the Senate rather than elected by the people.

It had been shown that the regulated interests participated heavily in the 1938 election for the utilities commissioner. As an argument for changing from the elective basis to the appointive basis, it was said that a single utilities commissioner might be subjected to considerable criticism if any of his decisions later favored the companies which backed him in the election.

The commission again became a considerable political issue in 1948. The late W. Kerr Scott, then a candidate for Governor, promised to reorganize the state government in the interest of economy and efficiency and to make telephones and electric power more available in rural areas.

When the 1949 General Assembly convened, it soon became apparent that he intended to do something about the Utilities Commission. Governor Scott did not find as receptive a Legislature as had the Governors in 1899, 1933 and 1941. However, after a long and bitter battle, the number of commissioners was increased from three to five; the provision requiring senatorial approval of the Governor's appointments was deleted; the terms were increased; the commission was authorized to employ technical personnel and to create an effective internal organization. An act prescribing the commission's procedure was enacted; and the attorney general was directed to assign an assistant attorney general to the commission.

No substantial changes have been made since 1949. Today, the North Carolina Utilities Commission is charged with the responsibility of regulating, on behalf of the public, about 15 power companies, 35 telephone companies, seven natural gas companies, 30 railroads, 76 bus companies, about 600 trucking companies, 90 water companies and 10 sewerage companies.

In addition, it is charged with supervising negotiations between the State Rural Electrification Authority and electric and telephone companies, with regulating the hours of employees in the transportation industries, with fixing damages in right-of-way disputes between utilities, with issuing certificates of convenience and necessity to housing authorities, hospital authorities and various governmental agencies, and with intervening before the federal regulatory commissions in matters affecting the public interest. It does not have jurisdiction over municipally owned services and rural electrification authority co-ops and it regulates only the rates—not the services — of intracity transit companies.

Governor Sanford has stated that he considers the Utilities Commission an independent agency which he would not attempt to influence, but he expressed the hope that the commission would represent the public, because, as he put it, "The utilities have enough people representing them."

I wholeheartedly endorse the Governor's statement. It goes to the heart of the regulatory system in this state. The public has a tremendous stake in what the Utilities Commission accomplishes. That interest should be paramount; no amount of legalistic semantics should be allowed to obscure it.

Thomas Eller was named to the Utilities Commission in 1959 by Governor Hodges. Since that time he has gained a reputation for sticking up for what he believes to be the public interest. The article printed here is based on a talk Eller made to the Western North Carolina Society of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Asheville, and first appeared in longer form in the Greensboro Daily News. The sketch is by Dot Fuquay of the News and Observer, Raleigh.

"Should a girl get married at 16?"

June Kay, a junior at Bowman High School at Bakersville, submitted the winning question for the panel this month. She says: "My friends and I have discussed this question often, and I would like your advice on it."

Jane is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Bennett, Route 1, Box 354, Bakersville. She's interested in singing, history and cooking. The Bennetts are members of French Broad EMC.

Have you a question you'd like answered by our panel? If so, send it to the Teen Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you $5.

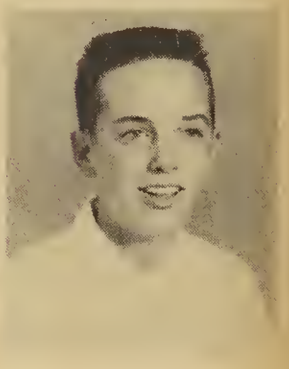
Loretta: "Boys and girls are not ready to accept the responsibilities of happy marriage at this early age. They do not really know yet what they want in life. A couple this young has not really grown out of childish ways yet and are apt to go running home to their parents after the first little disagreement. This won't help in making a marriage last. It will only lead to more trouble."

Loretta Respess
Woodstock EMC

Jack: "No! This is the best answer anyone can give. A girl at 16 years of age is not mature or settled enough to start housekeeping. Getting married would also interfere with a girl's education, whether she continues to go to school or not. If a girl would get married at this age, she would have to adjust herself to a different class of people, which would be hard at that age. I think a marriage at this age will not last. At 16, a girl should be thinking of getting a boy friend, instead of getting married."

Jack Sineath
Central EMC

Seth: "Most girls of 16 are not mature enough to realize the many responsibilities of making a good home for a husband and family. I think girls should give themselves more time to date and look for good qualities in a mate that will make a lasting marriage. In many cases, girls who marry at 16 rarely ever continue their high school and college educations. They will miss a lot of fun in life. Statistics show that more marriages at this age end in divorce, usually depriving children of one or both parents."



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

Linda: "It depends entirely upon the girl. In most cases, I would say no, a girl shouldn't get married at 16. I don't think she is ready to take on the responsibilities of a housewife and mother after the carefree life she has been leading. Most girls are not ready to settle down at this age to just one person with whom they'll have to spend the rest of their lives. If they do, they are letting slip by some of the most valuable times and privileges that they will ever have the chance to share."

Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

Teen ROUNDTABLE

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15¢ PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

UNION ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, August 11 beginning at 10 a.m. at the Piedmont High School on Route 2, Monroe. Will have speaker and approximately $1,000 in FREE prizes.

HAYWOOD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, August 25 beginning at 10 a.m. at the East Waynesville School. Will have speaker and approximately $600 in FREE prizes.

PEE DEE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, August 17 beginning at 7:15 at the Rockingham Ball Park. Will have panel type discussion and approximately $2,000 in FREE prizes.

RANDOLPH ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, July 20 beginning at 7 p.m. in the Lee J. Stone Stadium at Asheboro High School. Harry Caldwell is speaker for the occasion. Approximately $500 in FREE prizes will be awarded.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. XB58, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

FELLER'S Auctioneering College. World's Finest. Highest Training Given. Diploma Awarded. FREE Catalog. Feller's Auctioneering College, 225 South Schuyler, Kankakee, Illinois.

● FOR SALE

PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $5.95 value. Factory price - $2.25 gal. Free Sample. Snow White Paint Co. CF, Toledo 2, Ohio.

OLD TIME FARM BELLS—15 inch. Post type with mount. New. $32.50 prepaid. N. C. Lisk, Siler City, N. C.

● POULTRY

GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rocks, Rockcrosses $5.90—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks $6.90—100. C.O.D. Heavy Breeds guaranteed straight hatch $8.90; Pullets $15.90. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds Straight Hatch, $10.90; Pullets $17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $20.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets $21.90; Straight hatch $10.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) $23.90; Straight hatch $12.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight hatch $13.90; Pullets $23.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—$4.50. Bronze Broadbreasted, White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—$11.50. Beltsville Turkeys 15—$9.50. Live Guarantee, f.o.b. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Carolina Hatcheries, RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-2, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

● WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

AROUND

(Continued from page 7)

wire (No. 4 bare aluminum wire if your antenna is made of aluminum) to the antenna. Connect the other end of the wire to an underground water pipe or ground rod. Use a ground rod clamp to assure yourself of a firm contact.

● Fuse boxes were not meant to operate properly with pennies. Better give the pennies to the kids and install the proper ampere fuse for the circuit it is to protect.

● You may be a real do-it-yourself fan, but you probably have electrical equipment repairs from time to time that you should leave to the experts.

● Don't stumble around in the dark. Have light switches, in working order, near every door and stairway.

● Overloaded wiring can make a tinder box out of your house. Get in touch with the Electrification Advisor at your electric cooperative and let him tell you how you stand.

● Don't touch electrical equipment if you are wet. A radio or TV set can deliver a fatal shock, even if it isn't a horror story you're watching.

● Finally, and most important: repair all hazards when they're spotted. Waiting until tomorrow may be too long to wait.

An alarming number of home water wells produce contaminated water!

Is your drinking water contaminated?

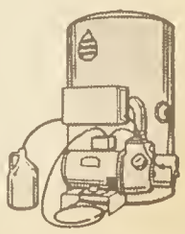
Only an **expert** can tell if your water is contaminated. **Your** local Fairbanks-Morse dealer is factory-trained. Take a home water sample to him. He will test if **free!**

Any contamination can be easily corrected with FM's Water Purity System—America's first inexpensive water correction system. It purifies water from any source—makes it safe and clean. (Even eliminates sulphur or iron taste from water.)

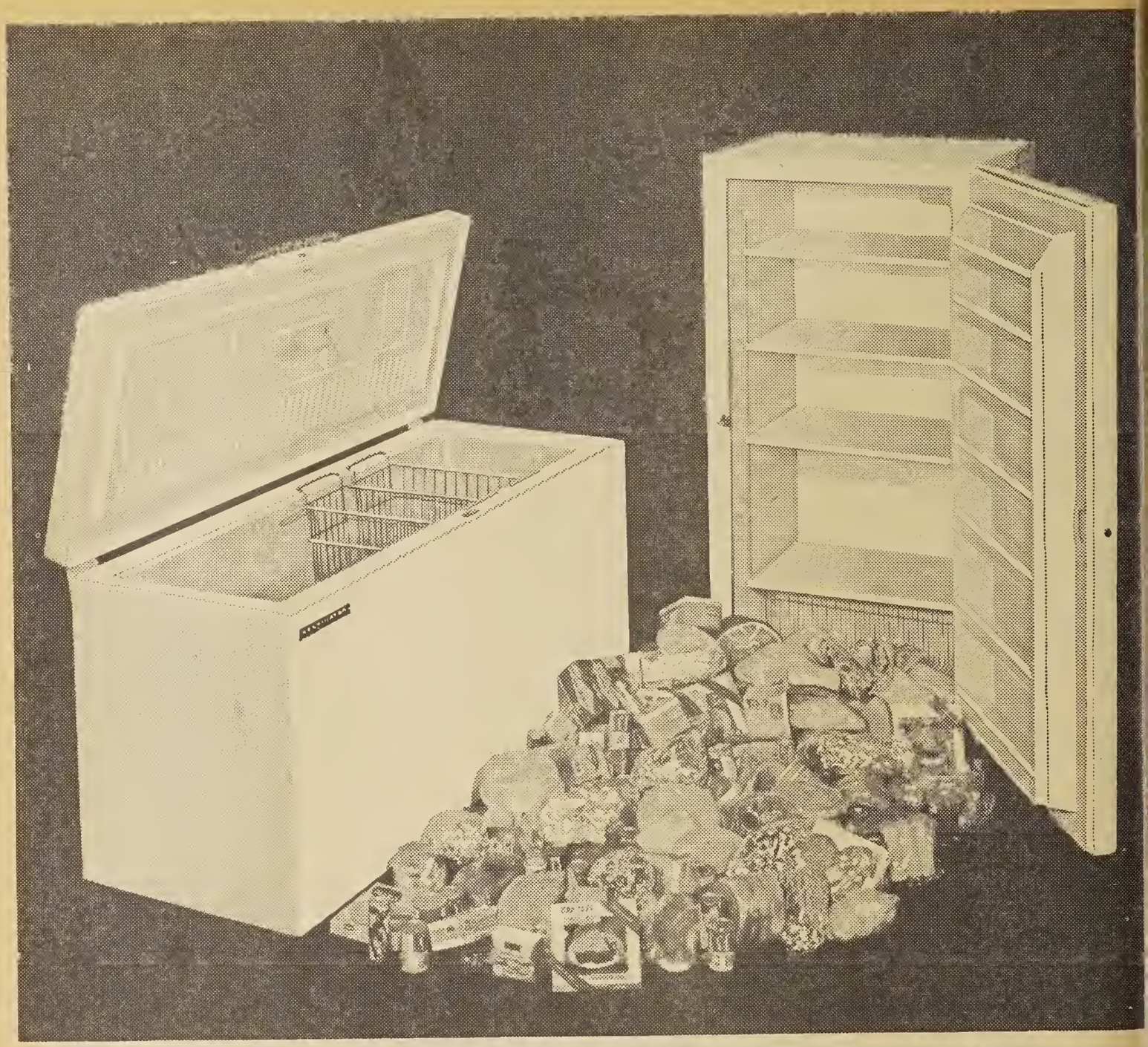
You can buy the whole "packaged" system or just add the automatic superchlorination and filtering units onto your present system.

Check for contamination today. See your FM dealer or write: Pump and Hydraulic Division; Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; Kansas City, Kansas.

FM FAIRBANKS MORSE
A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COMPONENT OF
FAIRBANKS WHITNEY



FAIRBANKS-MORSE HAS THE WORLD'S LARGEST LINE OF WATER SYSTEMS.



NOW KELVINATOR ANNOUNCES RUGGED COMMERCIAL-TYPE FREEZERS FOR FARM FAMILIES!

Long the leading manufacturer of commercial cabinets for ice cream and frozen foods, Kelvinator now makes available the same performance, dependability and economy in heavy-duty home freezers.

Both of these new Kelvinator freezers are built to commercial standards with commercial-type freezing systems. Freezing coils are in the walls to provide greater freezing surface and commercial "wrap-around" cold.

As a result, Kelvinator maintains constant zero-cold. There's no up and down temperature fluctuation, no heater coils, no flavor loss, no drying out.

Your garden produce stays at peak flavor and freshness!

You get wonderful advances like this from Kelvinator because of our Constant Basic Improvement program. Instead of making costly annual model changes, Kelvinator brings you basic improvements, introducing them just as soon as they are tested and approved.

Trust your frozen foods to the most trusted name . . . **Kelvinator!**

20.8 CU. FT. KELVINATOR UPRIGHT stores 728 pounds, has twice the freezing surface of ordinary uprights this size, plus adjustable shelves, pull-out wire rack, interior light, door lock.

21.1 CU. FT. KELVINATOR CHEST model stores 739 pounds, has seven prime freezing surfaces, plus storage baskets, counterbalanced lid, door lock, interior light, all-porcelain liner.

SEE YOUR Kelvinator DEALER NOW!

Division of American Motors Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

PEANIE

(Continued from page 13)

or four on at one time, and only the top one would be clean, but she could hang out cleaner clothes on the line than the likes of anyone. How we loved her!

By afternoon, the ground would be slick with soapy water poured on it, and we'd slide around on it, messing up more clothes, she'd say, and doing everything possible to be in her way, it now seems. Then Pa'd pay her with a couple of smoked hog jowls and 50 cents, and she'd grin from ear to ear, dry her hands on her dress tail, call her goat, and leave. We'd follow her clear down to the woods, and only the setting of the sun deterred us from going all of the way.

Maybe it was her strength that hypnotized us, or her crossed eyes, or her many dresses, or the air of strangeness that enveloped her, but we were always sad to see the last tip of the goat's tail disappear from sight and into the coming night. More'n likely, it'd be a long time before Mama'd be sick again.

Peanie came into a considerable sum of money once. Her brother was killed by a train, and she received almost 800 dollars. That was a fortune in those days, and everyone speculated as to what she would do with it. Build a house? Get married? Move away? Buy a real bed? But we never saw where a cent of it went. She continued to live in the same manner she always had. Same tin plates to eat out of. Same ragged clothes. And if anyone questioned her or teased her about her money, she'd smile as if a grand secret were involved.

I was grown when we heard that she had been found dead, and Mama and I hurried over there. Though it had been several years then since I had been in the house, it looked the same.

The neighbor who had found her had pulled the sheet over her, and her goat was sitting right in the middle of the bed with her. We found her money in a RJR tobacco sack pinned to her underclothes, and in it a note in crude writing stating that she wanted a big fine funeral, a coffin lined in blue silk, and a brass band to play at the graveside.

All the hard years, the days of washing in weather unfit for animals to be out in, having only the barest necessities of life, and yet she had saved it all to spend on her funeral.

"What a waste," some said.

"Plumb silly," chorused others.

But walking back home through the branch, I couldn't help but take her side. After all, it was her money. It had been her life, to live as she had seen fit. Hers alone.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores
No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.
ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

NOTICE

THE CAROLINA FARMER hereby withdraws the advertisement carried in its April, 1962 issue on behalf of First Union Savings and Loan, Inc., 6901 Belair Road, Baltimore 6, Maryland.

The FARMER has been reliably informed that this savings and loan association has been closed, and therefore recommends that no deposits should be made in this institution. Any reader who has made such a deposit already is requested to communicate with the FARMER, P. O. Box 1699, with full details.

SEE YOUR NEAREST KELVINATOR DEALER TODAY!

ASHEBORO
CUT RATE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
AUTRYVILLE
WRENCH'S GENERAL STORE
AYDEN
AYDEN FERTILIZER & FUEL
BAYBORO
PAMLICO FURNITURE COMPANY
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BENTON FURNITURE COMPANY
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THOMPSON FURNITURE COMPANY
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WRIGHT FURNITURE COMPANY
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GORE'S MARKET & FARM SUPPLY
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WHITLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Resemblance

The teenager had been hoping that one day the handsome fellow who sat behind her in class would take notice of her. And then one day she turned and saw that he was actually smiling at her! So she smiled back at him. He didn't turn away, but just looked at her more intently than before.

"Smile like that again," he commanded.

She blushed and dimpled. He laughed.

"Just as I thought," he said. "You sure do look like a chipmunk."

•

Good Plot

Grandpa was finally persuaded by his children to leave his isolated little cabin and move in with a daughter who lived in town. All the family were interested in how he would like television and were disappointed when his reaction to his first program was anything but enthusiastic.

"Bewilders me," he explained. "I like the story fine, but for no reason I could see, some new character kept bustin' in to talk about pills."

"Caught it in the refrigerator door trying to find out if the light really turns off."

HALE!

Amen

Said one young woman to another, "I understand that the congregation at your church is very small. Is that so?"

"Yes," replied the other, "so small in fact that every time the minister says 'Dearly Beloved' you feel as if you had received a proposal."

Tall Tale

The young mother was shocked to learn that little Sammy had told a falsehood. Taking the lad on her knees, she graphically explained the consequences of lying: "A tall, black man," she began, "with red fiery eyes and two sharp horns grabs little boys who tell falsehoods and carries them off at night. He takes them to Mars where they have to work hard in a dark canyon for 50 years. Now, you won't tell a falsehood again, will you, Sammy?"

"No, ma'am," replied the lad, "you tell 'em better than I can."

•

No Cooperation

Two Cub Scouts, whose younger brother had fallen into the lake, rushed home to mother with tears in their eyes. "We're trying to give him artificial respiration," one of them sobbed, "but he keeps getting up and walking away!"

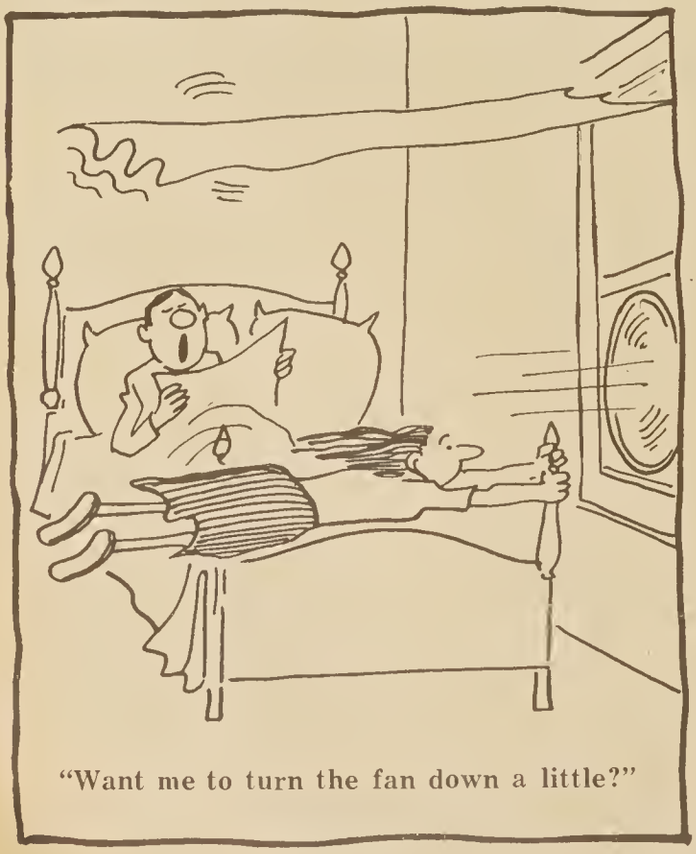
•

Wise Cracks

. . . The art of conversation isn't lost. It's hidden behind the TV set.

. . . Getting home late for dinner can get hubby a diet of cold shoulder and hot tongue.

. . . Keeping a secret from some people is like trying to smuggle daylight past a rooster.



"Want me to turn the fan down a little?"

"It makes a wonderful cash crop."

Gonna pick your way thru summer again?

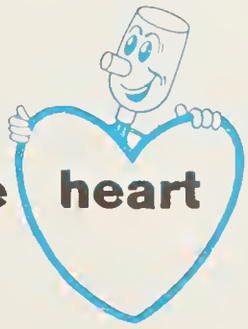
Summertime and the livin's *not* so easy when ice water and a fan are the only things to give a few minutes relief from the heat. And when it's time for bed . . . well . . . eventually you fall asleep from exhaustion. The early morning may be comfortable, but you know it will be another scorcher by noon. Why don't you do something about it?

Many of your neighbors have installed air-conditioning. Why haven't you? You've nothing to lose but discomfort.

That first restful night will give you more comfort and satisfaction than you ever thought possible. You'll enjoy it all the more when you realize how little it costs for so much air-conditioned comfort.

Let your appliance dealer show you how to take the sizzle out of summer.

GOLD MEDALLION HOME
LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY



ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living

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Introducing the BIG- ALL-NEW

GENERAL ELECTRIC CHEST FREEZER

ONLY

$249.95

- Holds up to 595 pounds of Frozen Food
- All steel wrap-around cabinet
- Baked enamel finish
- Interior light
- Warning signal indicator light
- Tumbler lock
- Adjustable temperature control
- Entire refrigeration system is hermetically sealed
- Counter balance lid
- No exterior sweating
- Fast freeze anywhere in food compartment
- 17.01 cu. ft. net food storage volume

SEE THIS FREEZER AT YOUR NEAREST G E DEALER

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